

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth st.
P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.Telephone Calls.
Business Office—228 Editorial Rooms—242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY BY MAIL.
One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
One year, with Sunday.....14.00
Six months, without Sunday.....6.00
Six months, with Sunday.....7.00
Three months, without Sunday.....3.00
Three months, with Sunday.....3.50
One month, without Sunday.....1.00
One month, with Sunday.....1.25
Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week.

Per year.....\$12.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.
Subscribers with any of our numerous agents, or send subscriptions to the
JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-cent postage stamp; in Canada, on a twelve-cent stamp; in foreign countries, on a twenty-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.
Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449 Strand.
PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 5 Boulevard des Capucines.
NEW YORK—Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 373 Lancaster avenue.
CHICAGO—Palmer House.
CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 141 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.
ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt House.

The Farmers' Alliance in some Southern States is announcing that they will see that the votes of whites and blacks shall be counted cannot fully understand the extent of the contract they have assumed.

The spectacle of Robert Lindblom, the big bucket-shop king of the Chicago Board of Trade, addressing a mass-meeting of workmen and sympathizing with their grievances is one to make angels weep and create a modern Aesop to invent a fable of a fat and lazy Drono addressing the other bees in the hive, and proclaiming his sorrow because they cannot eat their own honey.

The Journal insists that if a dependent pension bill is a measure which requires the applicant to admit dependence upon public or private charity in order to obtain a pension, then neither the bill passed by the Senate nor that reported by the pension committee to the House is in any sense a dependent pension, but a disability pension bill. There is a very wide difference between the two kinds of propositions.

A SULLIVAN county correspondent describes a new enemy to the growing wheat in the shape of a worm that burrows under ground. All matters of this kind should be promptly reported to the agricultural experiment station at Purdue University. An entomologist is employed there whose business and pleasure it is to investigate such insect pests, and, if possible, to designate a remedy.

A VERY sharp contest is going on for the Democratic candidacy for Governor in Pennsylvania, not that the Democrats expect to carry the State, but to determine whether Mr. Cleveland or Governor Hill shall have the Pennsylvania delegation in the next national convention. If ex-Senator Wallace succeeds, as now seems quite probable, Governor Hill will have the best show, while the success of ex-Governor Pattison means a Cleveland delegation.

It is said that a part of the twelve election officers arrested in Jersey City for ballot-box frauds are Republicans. No doubt they call themselves such, and that for the purpose of revenue they vote the Republican ticket. The law in New Jersey requires that part of the election officers shall be Republicans, but when, for purposes of fraud, Democratic sheriffs or mayors select Republicans, the men assume that name as a part of the conspiracy. It is an old custom.

THE discovery of the enormous defalcation of State Treasurer Archer, of Maryland, is due to a national bank examiner, whose suspicions were excited by the fact that Archer, though personally a poor man, was a large borrower. One thing led to another, until the whole scheme of fraud was discovered. Archer's stealings went on for four years under the noses of the Maryland State authorities, and might have continued four years longer but for the United States officials. This close and thorough examination of national banks by trained examiners is one of the best features of the system.

It is stated that nearly all of the financial difficulties of the defaulting Democratic State treasurers in the South are due to their loaning money to members of their party in recognition of their services in the party. A man who is a party leader wants a few thousand dollars for a short time, and, knowing that thousands are lying idle in the State treasury, he asks a loan, and the Treasurer cannot well refuse, and so a deficiency arises. It is asserted that the losses of the treasurers of Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama can be traced to that bad practice, and for that reason only one of them has been brought into court.

THE reform accomplished by General Raum in the administration of the Pension Office is one of the most remarkable on record. When he came into office he found portions of the work some years behind, and a great accumulation of cases. Owing to this and the lack of organization and system that prevailed in the office, new claims were a long time in receiving attention, and old ones were disposed of with aggravating slowness. As soon as General Raum took office he began to remedy this state of things, and, by a series of administrative reforms, accomplished without noise or bluster, he has brought the office to a point of efficiency far in advance of any former experience. Current work has been promptly attended to, and the vast accumulation of back work has been so far reduced that the Commissioner is able to state that, by June 1, every original and widow's

claim which was on file Jan. 1, 1890, will have been examined, and either allowed or calls for additional evidence made. In other words, the office will soon have its files cleared of all but current business, and will be in a position to give prompt attention to that. In bringing this about, the number of pensions issued by the office has surpassed any former record, exceeding 16,000 during the month of March. All this improvement in the administration of the office is in the interest of the veterans whose claims are on file, and is one of the direct results of a Republican administration.

YESTERDAY'S DEFEAT.

Once more the Republicans have suffered a local defeat because of apathy. The ticket presented for their suffrages was composed of honest, capable and reputable men, and they made a clean, honorable canvass which should have been rewarded with success. It is not alone a defeat for Republicans, but a defeat for good and economical government. Democratic experiments of this sort in this township have always resulted one way—the rule of extravagance and incompetency at the expense of the tax-payers. It is a triumph for Coy and the men who aid and abet him and his methods, and the township will doubtless be treated to another sample of the reform so expensively served up by Doherty and Kitz.

In the State, outside of Indianapolis, the returns so far received indicate that Republicans have more than held their own, making some marked gains in Democratic strongholds.

OLSEN'S TESTIMONY.

Councilman Olsen's testimony in regard to the plans and purposes of the Democratic majority in the Council is interesting. Being one of them, he is a competent witness, and if he continues to tell the truth about his party he will be a very valuable member of the Council. That Mr. Olsen has been badly treated by his party and furnished with a motive for telling the truth about them does not detract from the weight of his testimony. His bad treatment was due to the fact that they could not use him. Olsen is an unmanageable and cranky individual, but those who know him best say he is personally honest. For that reason he has been thrown overboard by his party in the Council. He went in with certain ideas of municipal reform and public improvement, which, if not very well defined or very wise, were at least honest. Whatever his schemes were, they were not partisan schemes, and, as soon as the majority discovered this, they "sat down" on him. Olsen may not be a statesman, but he is smart enough to discern the motives of the majority and honest enough to tell the truth about it. He says "there is an element in Council that is trying to run everything into politics," and that they fell out with him "simply because he would not run everything into politics." These are the non-partisan Democrats who were elected to Council under pledges of reforming everything, lifting the municipal government out of politics and doing business on business principles.

Olsen says, "I have been a Democrat now for twenty years, but I never knew as much about the Democratic party in all that time as I have learned in the past two months, while I have been in the Council." His experience shows that one does not have to be in politics long to learn that Democratic professions of non-partisan reform, or reform of any kind, are all rot, and that the so-called "better element" of the party is merely a stalking-horse for the worst. The better element serves on dress parade, but when it comes to action the other always comes to the front. It is a sort of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde arrangement in politics, a convenient system of now you see it and now you don't, as applied to political reform. Of his party majority in the Council, Mr. Olsen says again: "Of course they say to the public that they don't intend to manage the city's affairs in the interest of the Democratic party, but they might say it until doomsday and not tell the truth. They want everything on a basis of politics." Of course they do, and their action shows it. Mr. Olsen's testimony is simply confirmatory of the lessons of experience and of what everybody knows who has had occasion to study the true nature of Democratic reform.

A WORD ABOUT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

After all that has been said about the election of Chicago's directors of the world's fair, the papers of that city generally declare that the board is eminently a representative one and gives general satisfaction. All interests are represented, the labor interest having two of its leading men on the board. At the same time it represents the wealth and the brains, energy and pluck of that city. "Chicago," says one of its most conservative newspapers, "is now ready to meet Congress." In view of these statements it is not high time that the misrepresentation and hostility which the New York papers have kept up should cease? Chicago has won the world's fair. It may be a prize, or it may be an elephant, but having won it and prepared to comply with the requirements of the House bill, why should not every section turn to and do all in its power to make the proposed exhibition a great success? Failure might bring great loss to Chicago, but it would bring greater disgrace to the American people. If the fair is a success the whole country will be benefited. It has been said that its location makes it, of necessity, a national rather than an international exposition of industry and art. So much the more reason, then, that the American people should unite to make it the great success—a marvel of industry and skill—it can be made. Already there has been too much sectionalism manifested in the matter, but the evil influence of it can be neutralized in a few weeks by the newspapers and the men who are so largely responsible for

it. The time has come when locality should be forgotten, and when the reputation of the people of the country is at stake in the success of the world's fair. There certainly must be enough of the spirit and the pride of nationality in the country to rise above local considerations and insure an exposition in 1893 that will redound to the well-being and glory of the American people.

THE MONTANA SENATORS.

The position which the Republican members of the Senate committee on privileges and elections have taken in regard to the election of United States Senators by the Montana Legislature can be briefly stated. In the first place, the ordinance of the territorial convention authorized by Congress to frame a Constitution for the proposed State and to provide for the organization of the State government, should the Constitution be ratified, provides that the votes on the Constitution and for State officers, member of Congress and members of the Legislature shall be canvassed by a board consisting of "the Governor, Chief-justice and Secretary of the Territory." That it was the intent of the convention that the board should canvass the votes for members of the Legislature is made clear by the fact that it is expressly provided that the canvass of the votes for certain other officers should be made as provided by "the laws of the Territory." The Democratic Governor received his credentials from this canvassing board, but, as there was a contest about the election of five members in Silver Bow county, because of irregularities in one precinct, he declared that those only who had certificates of election from county clerks should be admitted to the organization of the Legislature. In so doing he assumed a function which did not belong to him. The result was that two bodies claiming to be a House assembled—one having the credentials of the board provided by the territorial ordinance, and the others the certificates of the county clerks in the Democratic counties. It must be evident, from this statement, in which both sides agree, that the members who met with the credentials of the canvassing board constituted the legal House.

The next point which the Republicans make is that the election in Precinct 34, in Silver Bow county, was fraudulent. The election was not conducted in conformity with the provisions of the law. The voters at that precinct, for the most part, were ignorant Italians, who were voted rather than voting. By law they were registered, and also a poll-list of those voting was kept, which should have agreed as to the names of those voting, but did not. Again, it appears that the whole of this ignorant gang (173 in number) was mustered and voted alphabetically. That is, from a copy of the register their names were called off alphabetically by those outside who were voting them, and they deposited their ballots, and were recorded in the poll-list in that order—a travesty on suffrage, as the men voting exercised no intelligent will, nor had any intelligent idea of what they were doing. They were contract voters, as they were, doubtless, contract laborers.

The next important point which the Republicans make is that the vote of the precinct was thrown out in compliance with law, because the Italians who voted were not qualified voters. The laws of the Territory of Montana confer suffrage upon those foreign-born residents who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, but the act of Congress conferring suffrage upon Territories declares that "the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by those citizens of the United States above twenty-one years of age, and of those above that age who have declared on oath before a competent court of record their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution and the government of the United States." It is not pretended that the men voting in Precinct 34 had done anything of the sort; consequently their votes were illegal, and were properly rejected by the canvassing board. The rejection of these votes elected the Republican candidates in Silver Bow county, and gave a quorum and a majority to the Republican House.

FIRE, FRONT AND REAR.

The men of forty-odd years ago remember that while General Scott was marching into Mexico there were some severe criticisms on his methods by people at home. When the gallant old hero heard of it he kept right along, but quietly spoke of the attack as a "fire in the rear, while the army of Mexico was firing in front," and "fire, front and rear," became a descriptive phrase for those who had to take abuse from opposite sides. We have been reminded of the "situation" of the old hero by the situation of the Republican party on the temperance question. The daily meat and drink of the Prohibition party is abuse of the Republican party. A single number of the Voice lately contained the resolutions of three several State conventions, the gravamen of which, in each case, was the wickedness of the Republican party and the implied duty of every good man to "push it to the wall." To show that they are not alone, we quote the following from the Inn-keepers' Journal, of New York, of March 6:

With all good Democrats we rejoice at the magnificent roads that have been made in the Republican ranks at the spring elections throughout the State. These successes have been due, in a large measure, to the earnest work of the organized liquor-sellers. They have awakened to the fact that Republicans are of no earthly use to them. Let dealers be on the alert—the time is now upon them. If they will combine in every town, city and village, they can be powerful enough to send a Democratic Legislature to Albany next year.

The Champion of Freedom and Right, of Chicago, of the same date, exposes the animus of the Prohibition party by the following quotation of figures:

In Iowa there were, in 1880, only 522 third-party men. After the Republicans enslaved the State, their vote rose to 1,472 and in 1888 to 3,556. In Kansas not a single third-party vote was cast in 1880. In 1884 the Republicans adopted prohibition, and the third-party vote rose to 1,472 and in 1888 to 6,077. In Maine, where the Republicans had done everything for prohibition, the third-party vote had but 93 in 1880. In 1884, encouraged by Iowa and Kansas, they had

2,100, and in 1888, 2,600. In Vermont in 1880 they had none; in 1884, 1,752, and in 1888, 1,400. Some years ago, in 1876, Blaine had in vain appealed to them to vote the Republican ticket at a State election in Maine. Over 3,000 voted the third-party ticket. For it was not prohibition that these third-party people wanted, but political power. Their object was not to be allowed up by the Republicans but to ruin and conquer the latter. The more the Republicans do for prohibition the stronger would be the third party.

This will certainly remind older readers of the front-and-rear fire at the great General Scott. The liquor-sellers and the Prohibitionists, equally intent on destroying the Republican party, fire away at it, the former because it annoys them by its excise and liquor laws, and the latter because it grants and enforces prohibition where public sentiment sustains prohibition. The Champion strikes out from the shoulder when it proves from the record that their object is not to secure prohibition but to conquer the Republican party. But the party lives, notwithstanding.

THE MINNESOTA DECISION.

Because certain papers have said so, there seems to be a quite general belief that the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the Minnesota case, denied the right of States to regulate the transportation rates of railroads, and annulled what are known as the granger decisions. Such is not the case. On the contrary, the recent decision indirectly confirms the doctrine of the right of States to regulate transportation charges. The suits in which the decision was made arose under an act of the Minnesota Legislature, which provided that that body, or a commission to which these powers are delegated by it, should have the right to fix a maximum rate of charges for transportation, and that from this action there should be no appeal to the courts. No question was raised as to the right of the Legislature to fix rates, if it should see fit, but it was urged by the railroads that the Legislature had no right to make rates from which the companies could not appeal to the courts. The rates which the Legislature or its commission might fix might be unremunerative, in which case the companies would have no redress if they could not go to the courts. The right of going to the courts, the railroad companies claimed, was given to them by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which provides that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. They held that the arbitrary fixing of transportation charges at a figure less than the cost would deprive them of their property, and that without due process of law; and the court sustained that very reasonable view. The Legislature, by its commission, can fix the rates, but such rates must be remunerative. If the companies assert that they are not, they have a right to take the matter to the State courts and show that they are not remunerative. If they are not, upon a hearing of the case, the courts can modify the rates so that they will be such as will enable the railroads to realize reasonable profits. That is, the courts, in the case of railroads, as in other matters, have the power to determine the rights of individuals and corporations.

At a dinner of the Norfolk Club, in Boston, last week, two of the most honored, most popular, and, at the same time, two of the most able Republicans in Massachusetts, made addresses—ex-Governors Long and Robinson. Referring to President Harrison, ex-Governor Long said:

We have a good deal to rejoice in the present Republican administration of the country—a very modest administration, but one which, at home and abroad, is maintaining the dignity of the country and is securing the interests of all the people—an administration which certainly deserves the hearty approval of the country, and in its foreign relations and in the quiet, dignified and faithful manner in which it is discharging the ordinary duties of the executive office.

Ex-Governor Robinson, following his predecessor in office, said:

We have an executive administration of the government for which we have no reason to be in the slightest degree ashamed. I care to say in any man's presence that President Harrison is giving this country a loyal, patriotic, an honest and an efficient administration.

The Norfolk Club is the largest Republican club in New England, and is made up largely of business men rather than those who devote themselves to politics, and it may be added that there is no more intelligent body of men in New England than the membership of that club embraces. The hearty approval of the sentiments of the two Republicans who have refused further public service, by a body of business men, indicates the quiet conviction of the mass of Republican voters.

It is gratifying to learn that the McComas anti-gerrymander bill will be favorably reported from the House committee on elections, and is likely to receive the solid support of Republicans. If passed it will put an end to congressional gerrymandering in any State by either party. It is in no sense a partisan measure, and ought to be supported by Democrats as well as Republicans. So far as can be seen, neither party will get any present party advantage by the passage of the bill, and, as for the future, both are equally interested in fair apportionments. The law will be as much of a protection for Democrats as Republicans, and by the people at large the end of gerrymandering will be welcomed as gladly as the end of filibustering. This bill, of course, will apply only to congressional apportionments. Only the States can remedy the evil of legislative gerrymanders. But here, as in the other case, both parties are equally interested in the reform, and there ought to be a generous rivalry among the States in enacting it.

CURRENT criticism of the Soldiers' Monument Commission seems to call for a prompt and frank statement from the commission. The point of the criticism is that the commissioners have made, or are on the point of making, changes in the original plan of the monument which will permanently mar, if not destroy, its artistic harmony and effect. The Journal has no information on the subject, and, therefore, cannot say whether the charge is well founded or not. We do not know if those who make it have information on the subject, and for this

reason we think the commissioners should take the public into their confidence and let it know what foundation the criticism has, if any. The soldiers' monument is not a thing for this generation merely, but for future ones. The commissioners occupy the responsible position of trustees for the State and the public, and are hardly at liberty to make any material alteration in the original plan of the monument after its formal adoption without a full understanding with their principals, the State and the public. It would be an infinite pity and a perpetual mistake to let any small economy interfere with carrying out the monument according to the original design. It were better to broaden the design and increase the cost than attempt to contract either at the expense of artistic effect. The time has come when the commissioners should let the public know whether these criticisms are well founded or not.

It has become the habit of free-trade newspapers in the East to attribute every failure of a manufacturing enterprise to the "high prices of raw materials, caused by the protective tariff in conjunction with the depressed values for manufactured products." As the manufactured products are more highly protected than the raw materials, how does it happen that the tariff does not also create high prices for them? It is queer that bad management never figures in any of these failures in wool or iron. And it is queer still that constant failures occur in the grocery trade and other retail lines that have nothing to do with the tariff.

A YOUNG woman ran down the street in Oakland, Cal., wildly waving her arms and begging the populace to take her to the Lord. Two policemen heard the request and took her to the station-house. The moral of this tale is that what is exalted conduct in the meeting-house "don't go" on the street, particularly when there are cynical policemen about.

The affair at Bushnell, Ill., may be hailed as a pleasing variation of the jealous-lover-double-tragedy monotony that has become a weariness to the flesh of late. Ramey Ackerman's inamorata will recover from his faulty shot, but he did an excellent job on himself, and probably died happy in the delusion that she would be with him in death.

The French government has had twenty-six Cabinet crises during the twenty years of its existence. It is small wonder that the office of Premier has to seek the man there.

The recently-organized trust is rapidly gathering in the starch-works of Indiana and Illinois, and prices are likely to be considerably stiffened in the near future.

It would occur to a disinterested observer that the railroad track is a mighty poor place for a man who is deaf or blind to select for a promenade.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

PRINCESS BEATRICE weighs 210 pounds, and this makes her one of the unhappy women of Europe.

SWINBURNE is an unmarried poet. He loves all pretty women and thinks them perfectly divine, but says matrimony is not for him.

So many poets send their verses to Oliver Wendell Holmes that he has come to the conclusion that everybody in the United States writes poetry.

GOULET, the French statesman, never allows himself to be "interviewed." He thinks the practice has arisen through vanity and desire for publicity.

A. A. ANDERSON, the American artist, will send to the Salon his fine portrait of Mr. Edison, which is said to be a faultless likeness of the Wizard of Menlo Park.

THE Coquelins, the elder and the younger, are coming to this country in April, with a company of their own to give a series of French plays in our leading cities.

A PHILADELPHIA clergyman has married 14,000 couples in his time. These affairs of the heart have yielded him quite a revenue, and he does not regard marriage as a failure.

ROCHEFORT has taken the fancy to become a designer or sketcher, and daily passes a few hours in drawing amateur pictures of a comic character akin to political cartoons.

An authority writes this on street-car etiquette: "It is an unwritten law which every gentleman should observe never to take the vacant seat beside a lady when there is another space for him."

GEN. THOMAS C. ANDERSON, of St. Landry parish, Louisiana, who died at New Orleans Wednesday morning in his seventy-first year, was a member of the historic "rotting board" of 1870.

ISAAC McLELLAN, who was at college with Longfellow and Hawthorne, and who wrote "Poems of the Rod and Gun," is over eighty-three years old now, but he still goes fishing when the weather is propitious.

SCHILLER'S "William Tell" was recently performed for the hundredth time at the Vienna Burg Theater. Enthusiasts desiring to secure of their seats before the entrance to the theater as early as 10 o'clock in the morning.

PROF. WM. H. APPLETON, acting president of Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, has declined the actual presidency, saying that he deems teaching his life work. Swarthmore is a Quaker institution, and Professor Appleton exhibits some of the true Quaker spirit.

EX-PRESIDENT McCOSH, of Princeton, has passed his seventy-ninth birthday. His health is good, and he walks about four miles every day. He has been urged to write his autobiography, but he is not engaged in any literary work at present, except in revising some early productions.

WHEN Prince Bismarck left Berlin for his home at Friedrichsruhe he took with him the little table on which he and M. Thiers signed the preliminaries of peace between Prussia and France in 1871. He paid the Frenchwoman who owned the Versailles cottage where he then had his headquarters a little over \$4 for it.

AMONG the ten pictures to be sent by Meissner to the approaching exhibition of the New Fine Arts Society is one representing Napoleon I. at Jena. The Emperor is seated on his charger and surrounded by his staff, watches the distant battle, from the center of which the cannon smoke rises to mingle with the clouds.

DR. ALICE B. STOCKHAM, of Chicago, was recently the guest of Count Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, and his family. She is most enthusiastic in her praise of the Countess, a beautiful woman, who, though forty-six and the mother of thirteen children, has still the grace and youth in her face as well as in her heart.

THE Empress Eugenie, it is said, is as much of a recluse as though she were a nun. All day long she sits in her sunny parlor in a little London house, with a tablet in her lap, sketching or writing for a memorial she is preparing for publication. The book will contain the letters of the late Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial, the proceeds from which will go to the fund for the relief of the widows of the war of 1870.

A RECENT visitor offered some words of condolence to the widow of General Crook, in reply to which Mrs. Crook said: "Some years ago I met the widow of a great soldier. Her husband had just died. She

was inconsolable. She asked me, weeping: 'How can I bear it?' I said to her, 'Bear it as a brave soldier's wife ought.' How often she came to me, and I would comfort her words to me, and now those same words come back to me."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY says that Balfour is the coming man in English politics. He certainly understands how to achieve a reputation by eccentricity. The other day when he was wanted at a Cabinet meeting he was found in his private room, quietly reading a novel. He then started and ran all the way to the meeting, arriving disheveled and out of breath—much to the amazement of his state and cabinet colleagues. He has the body and manners of a school-boy, with the head and face of a lacadainical spinster.

THE CHURCH IN POLITICS.

Americans Will Not Allow Any Sect to Dictate in School or Religious Matters.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The election which has just taken place in Milwaukee, and in which the Democrats were victorious, has an interest which is not confined to that city or to the State of which it is the metropolis. A law recently passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin provided, among other things, that no school shall be regarded as a school under this act unless there shall be taught therein, as part of the elementary education of children, reading, writing, arithmetic and the history of the United States in the English language. This act is called the Bennett law, and it was a Republican measure, and was enacted by a Republican Governor. Soon after its enactment the Catholics and Lutherans, who have many parochial schools in Wisconsin, began a violent and bitter agitation against it, and demanded its repeal. These elements united with the Democrats, and the issue was made on this question in the municipal election which has just taken place in Milwaukee, with the result that that city, which is usually carried by the Republicans in State or national canvasses, elected the candidates of the Democratic-Catholic-Lutheran combination by heavy majorities. The intention of the allies is to throw the issue into the campaign for State officers and Legislature next fall.

It will strike intelligent persons generally throughout the country that in a struggle of this sort, when the issue is clearly made and the people thoroughly aroused, the opponents of the English language will be driven to the wall. The chances in favor of their success, of course, are greater in Wisconsin, owing to the large number of foreigners in that State from England and speaking countries, than they would be in almost any other Western commonwealth. Moreover, the Democratic politicians of Wisconsin will resort to any desperate measure that they hope of gaining power. The movement, however, if actually entered upon, is foredoomed to failure from the beginning. In the matter of the regulation of the schools the people will not submit to dictation from any church or churches, however powerful, or to the power of the English language, or to the power of the party which aids them, will be beaten in this endeavor. The dominance of the English language in the school curriculum, too, will be insisted upon and maintained. These are questions upon which the great majority of the people all over the country are agreed. The church and state are made independent of each other by our laws, traditions and customs, and neither will be allowed to usurp the prerogative or encroach upon the domain of the other.

MRS. KENDAL AND PATTI.

A Large Area of Low Barometer Prevails Between Astoria and Slinger.
San Francisco Special to Chicago News.

When Mrs. Adelina Patti left San Francisco she was disgusted at her reception here. The engagement resulted in a loss of \$10,000 to the manager. The coming of the Kendals was being heralded on every side, and when Mrs. Patti reached New York she found the people of that city still talking of the Kendals. Whether or not Mrs. Patti desired to quarrel with Mrs. Kendal is not known, but the fact remains that Patti, in a published interview in a New York paper last week, relieved her mind as follows:

"American women are all delightful. They are bright, original and charming. In different parts of the country they vary, but the result is the same. The American woman is always fascinating. The New York women are like bon-bons. They fairly fascinate me, and especially the young girls, with their fresh faces, bright manners, and dainty costumes. I should like to eat them. Without doubt the women of New York are the best dressers on this continent."

"Then you do not agree with Mrs. Kendal in thinking them over-dressed?"

"I disagree with Mrs. Kendal upon a great many points. I do not know the lady and it is a long time since I have seen her play. Some of her methods I cannot commend. She makes a trade-mark of her good looks, and is singularly without womanly feeling in her speech about her sister actresses. This fondness for criticizing has lost Mrs. Kendal many powerful social friends in England."

Thus Mrs. Patti. Mrs. Kendal, who has just concluded a three-weeks' engagement here, where she was very successful, and who, when she was in London, was the subject of a New York dispatch containing Mrs. Patti's comment, and then her smile faded away and she said:

"I can scarcely believe that Mrs. Patti said these harsh things about me, and rather look upon it as the joke of some overzealous moral reformer. I am a friend of mine, and I cannot reconcile myself to the fact that she would speak as she is reported to have done. Why, I do not rival Mrs. Kendal in singing, and she certainly does not rival me in acting."

"Mrs. Patti is a nice little woman and a great singer. She is very hard on me, ain't she? I do not think she has a right to criticize me. I never criticize those of my own sex, especially those in the profession. She seems to make a special point in speaking of my making a trade-mark of my good looks."

"I wish I was in the power of Mrs. Patti to make a trade-mark of her goodness. I am not averse to that, and I also go to do my goodness. The world has done that for me. My goodness is nothing out of the common. I take it as a matter of course that I am a good woman. Her countenance, anything else, was never passed my poor mind. I am sure."

"But, then, what has Mrs. Patti, or Mme. Snooks, or Mme. Godeaux, or any one else got to do with my goodness? I am a good woman, and I am a friend of mine, and I cannot reconcile myself to the fact that she would speak as she is reported to have done. Why, I do not rival Mrs. Kendal in singing, and she certainly does not rival me in acting."

"Mrs. Patti is a nice little woman and a great singer. She is very hard on me, ain't she? I do not think she has a right to criticize me. I never criticize those of my own sex, especially those in the profession. She seems to make a special point in speaking of my making a trade-mark of my good looks."

"I wish I was in the power of Mrs. Patti to make a trade-mark of her goodness. I am not averse to that, and I also go to do my goodness. The world has done that for me. My goodness is nothing out of the common. I take it as a matter of course that I am a good woman. Her countenance, anything else, was never passed my poor mind. I am sure."

"But, then, what has Mrs. Patti, or Mme. Snooks, or Mme. Godeaux, or any one else got to do with my goodness? I am a good woman, and I am a friend of mine, and I cannot reconcile myself to the fact that she would speak as she is reported to have done. Why, I do not rival Mrs. Kendal in singing, and she certainly does not rival me in acting."

"Mrs. Patti is a nice little woman and a great singer. She is very hard on me, ain't she? I do not think she has a right to criticize me. I never criticize those of my own sex, especially those in the profession. She seems to make a special point in speaking of my making a trade-mark of my good looks."

"I wish I was in the power of Mrs. Patti to make a trade-mark of her goodness. I am not averse to that, and I also go to do my goodness. The world has done that for me. My goodness is nothing out of the common. I take it as a matter of course that I am a good woman. Her countenance, anything else, was never passed my poor mind. I am sure."

"But, then, what has Mrs. Patti, or Mme. Snooks, or Mme. Godeaux, or any one else got to do with my goodness? I am a good woman, and I am a friend of mine, and I cannot reconcile myself to the fact that she would speak as she is reported to have done. Why, I do not rival Mrs. Kendal in singing, and she certainly does not rival me in acting."

"Mrs. Patti is a nice little woman and a great singer. She is very hard on me, ain't she? I do not think she has a right to criticize me. I never criticize those of my own sex, especially those in the profession. She seems to make a special point in speaking of my making a trade-mark of my good looks."